

**REMARKS**

Claim 57 has been cancelled herein. Claims 40, 41, 43-46 have been amended and claims 58-70 have been newly added.

A courtesy copy of claims 40, 41, 43-46 in markup form is attached, as attachment A to show the amendments made in this amendment compared to the previous version of these claims.

Claims 1-3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 40-55, 58-70 are now pending in the application.

Support for the amendments and new claims may be found in the original specification, for example page 14 discusses the communicating party. No new matter has been added.

In the Office Action, claims 1, 8, 12, 40, 46, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over "Address Resolution Protocol" by Finn in view of Mori. Claims 2-3, 6, 11, 14-15, 41-45, 47-48 and 50-55 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over "Address Resolution Protocol" by Finn in view of Mori, and further in view of Burnett et al. (Burnett).

With regard to claim 40, the Office Action asserts Finn does not explicitly teach registering in the server a corresponding relationship between the first address and the second address which is included in the answer.

The Office Action asserts Mori teaches registering in an address translation table, of an address server, a mapping of a network address ("NA") and a port address ("PA") and that it would have been obvious to combine Finn and Mori to register the relationship between the first address and the second address.

Applicant claims registering, in the server, a corresponding relationship between the first identifier and the second identifier which is included in the answer. The answer is in response to the interrogation request message. Mori does not suggest the registering the second identifier which is included in the answer and in response to the an interrogation request. Mori

teaches, for registering in an address translation table, a registration request packet must be initiated by a user terminal.

The "Address Resolution Protocol" taught by Finn on page 5, section 6.2.8 of ATM\_Forum 94-0527, discloses that an LE Server MUST forward any Le\_ARP\_REQUEST for an unregistered LAN destination to all LE Clients that successfully joined as proxy agents. The LE Server MAY also forward that LE\_ARP\_REQUEST to other LE Clients, as well. The LE Client MUST NOT respond to any LE\_ARP\_REQUEST if it has not completed the "Join procedure" (page 2, section 6.1.3 of ATM\_Forum 94-0527).

The "Join procedure" is described in "Join Protocol" of "ATM\_Forum 94-0526" enclosed herewith. The "ATM\_Forum 94-0526" was filed with the USPTO in an IDS when the reissue application was filed.

In the "Join protocol" Finn discloses in table 1, offset 14, page 3 of ATM\_Forum 94-0526, that: "Proxy flag: LE Client serves non-registered MAC addresses and therefore wishes to receive LE ARP requests for non-registered LAN destinations" and the LE Client registers one MAC address with the LE Server as a result of joining the emulated LAN (see page 6, section 4.3 of ATM\_Forum 94-0526).

Thus, the above two references neither disclose nor suggest that the LE Client registers an unregistered (non-registered) LAN destination with the LE Server or registers one MAC address with the LE server after the LE Client has joined the LE server.

Mori discloses employing the following steps (a) through (d) for registering an NA and PA with an address server.

- (a) when a user terminal is connected to a line port to the serving network node, it sends a registration packet to the serving network node containing the network address of requesting terminal (column 7, lines 7-10). A modified embodiment is described with reference to Figs. 5-8, 9A, 9B, 10A and 10B (column 7, lines 50-53).

- (b) a peripheral node receives a registration request packet from a user terminal. A correspondence is established in the local address translation table 5A by mapping the network address of the packet and the line port address of the requesting user terminal. A correspondence is established in routing table by mapping the port address and port number of the requesting user terminal (column 9, lines 54-62).
- (c) the central node 105 receives a registration request packet from a network node, the NA and PA data contained in the received packet are stored into the user registration table (column 9, lines 65-68).
- (d) if registration request packets are not received from all users, steps 310 and 311 are repeated until all users are registered (column 9, line 68 through column 10, line 2).

Thus, Mori does not disclose or suggest that an address server registers an NA and PA of a user terminal by receiving a response packet including the NA and PA from the user terminal after the user terminal has connected to the line port to the serving network node. Because all the user terminals are registered with an address server by sending a registration request packet to the address server in the steps (a) through (d).

Similarly, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-3, 6, 8, 11-12, 14-15, 41-55 and 58-70 are likewise in condition for allowance for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 40.

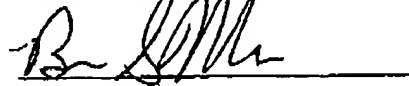
Please charge the amount of \$402, for extra claims, to Deposit Account No. 50-1290 .

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth above, this application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested. However, if for any reason the Examiner should consider this application not to be in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number listed below prior to

issuing a further Action.

Any fee due with this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1290.

Respectfully submitted,



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BSM:fd

**ATTACHMENT A**

Courtesy copy of claims shown in markup

40.(twice amended) In a network system having a server, the method of registering in the server a corresponding relationship between a first identifier and a second identifier for a communicating party, comprising the steps of:

receiving[, from an originating terminal by the server, a terminal address] an interrogation request including a first value indicative of a request and a first [address] identifier;

determining a corresponding second identifier is not registered in the server;

transferring[, by the server, the terminal address] the interrogation request to a plurality of terminals which may accommodate the communicating party;

receiving[, by the server,] an answer including a second value indicative of an answer and a second [address] identifier which corresponds to the communicating party identified by the first identifier, [address from one of the plurality of terminals] in response to the [terminal address] interrogation request [which has been transferred by the server]; and

registering[, in the server,] a corresponding relationship between the first [address] identifier and the second identifier [address] which is included in the answer.

41.(twice amended) The method according to claim 40, wherein the corresponding relationship between the first [address] identifier and the second [address] identifier is registered in a vacancy which has been formed by deleting an entry which has a corresponding

relationship between a first [address] identifier and a second [address] identifier.

43 (once amended) The method according to claim 40, wherein the system includes a switch or exchange and wherein the transferring step includes:

a step in which the switch or exchange connects the server with a plurality of terminals by PVCs (permanent virtual channels);

a step in which, when the [terminal address] interrogation request, in the form of a cell having a predetermined virtual channel identifier, is entered from the server, the switch or exchange appends tag information indicating a terminal group to the cell, performs cell copying based on the tag information indicating the terminal group, and transfers the cell to terminals of the terminal group.

44.(once amended) The method according to claim 40, wherein the system includes a switch or exchange and wherein the transferring step includes:

a step in which the switch or exchange connects the server with a plurality of terminals by PVCs (permanent virtual channels) and divides the plurality of terminals into a plurality of groups;

a step in which, when the [terminal address] interrogation request in the form of a cell is entered from the server, the switch or exchange performs cell copying, whereby the [terminal address] interrogation request cell is transferred in a first group;

a step in which the server performs monitoring to determine whether a prescribed

terminal has answered with its own [address] identifier within a set period of time;

a step in which the server sends the [terminal address] interrogation request cell to all terminals of the next group when no terminal answers with its own [address with] identifier within the set period of time; and

a step in which the server transfers the [terminal address] interrogation request while successively changing the group until a prescribed terminal answers with its own identifier [address].

45.(twice amended) The method according to the claim 40, further comprising a step in which, when the server receives the answer including the second [address] identifier and the second value from the one of the plurality of terminals, the server registers the corresponding relationship between the first [address] identifier and the second [address] identifier in place of a memory in the server designated by an index value which is calculated based on a value of the first [address] identifier or the second [address] identifier.

46.(twice amended) The method according to claim 40, further comprising a step in which the server periodically receives an [a terminal address] interrogation request including a second identifier [address] and a second value indicative of an answer from each terminal of the plurality of terminals, whereby the corresponding relationship between the first [address] identifier of its own terminal and the second [address] identifier is [in] kept in a server.